FBIS DAILY REPORT

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U.S. AMBASSADOR'S APPOINTMENT VIEWED WITH RESERVE

PY100218 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 7 Sep 80 p 23

[Excerpts] According to official sources, the Argentine Government has accepted the appointment of Harry Schlaudeman as new U.S. ambassador to Argentina.

Schlaudeman's appointment by the U.S. Government and his acceptance by the Argentine Government will not be officially announced until the U.S. Senate ratifies the appointment. Schlaudeman is currently U.S. ambassador to Peru and will replace Raul Castro as U.S. ambassador in Buenos Aires.

Diplomatic analysts believe that the extreme reserve surrounding the appointment of the new U.S. ambassador indicates that Washington and Buenos Aires prefer to move in "short but sure steps" in their strained [enrarecida] bilateral relations.

Argentine official sources stated that there are signs of improvement in the strained bilateral relations, adding that "anyway, everything will move through normal diplomatic channels," in an attempt to solve problems without resorting to "special missions" similar to the one headed by Gen Andrew Goodpaster last January.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS CHILEAN INTERFERENCE WITH OIL RIG

PY091600 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1622 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Sep (TELAM)--Regarding an incident that took place in the Strait of Magellan, the Argentine Government, in view of this act of provocation, has made it known to Chilean officials that any recurrence of similar actions will elicit an Argentine response, and that the Chilean Government will be held entirely responsible for such a response.

The Argentine communique was prompted by an incident that took place in the area of the Strait of Magellan, when Chilean Navy forces attempted to prevent oil prospecting operations of the platform Interocean II in Argentine waters.

The following is the text of the communique:

On 7 and 8 September, a Chilean Navy ship entered Argentine territorial waters and attempted to interfere with and prevent, with the support of a helicopter, the activities of the platform Interocean II, which had been operating east of the eastern mouth of the Strait of Magellan (latitude 52°45' south and longitude 68°18' west), in Atlantic waters.

In view of this act of provocation, the Argentine Government has made it known to Chilean officials that any recurrence of similar actions will elicit an Argentine response, and that the Chilean Government will be held entirely responsible for such a response.

The national government also makes it known to the public that it continues to calmly follow the development of this incident and to take the appropriate measures to safeguard Argentine sovereign interests.

Junta Meeting

PY091738 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1641 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 9 Sep (NA)--A government spokesman has reported that the military committee, made up of President Jorge Videla and the members of the military junta, held an unscheduled meeting today at noon to discuss the incident involving Chilean Navy units that was reported in the eastern area of the Magellan Strait in Argentine territorial waters.

The meeting was held at noon today in the Libertador Building, where the members of the military junta at 1000 held a previous meeting to discuss the presidential succession. President Videla, who this morning was at government house, went at noon to the Libertador Building to joint the military junta meeting.

Second Communique

PY091827 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1629 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Sep (NA)--The Argentine Foreign Ministry has released a new communique on the incident which took place east of the Strait of Magellan which expands the communique released previously at approximately 1200. The new communique which was published at 1314, reads as follows:

"Expanding on the previous communique regarding the incident which took place in the eastern region of the Strait of Magellan, the Argentine Government makes known to the public the following:

"1) The position of the platform Interocean II does not hinder or obstruct access to the eastern mouth of the Strait of Magellan.

"2) The following is added as additional information:

"A) The existing distance between the position of the platform and the 10-brace isobar [isobara de 10 brazas] (60 feet or 18 meters to the north) is approximately 7 miles, and toward the southeast it is approximately 9.5 miles. [sentence as received]

"B) The distance between the platform and the low tide line of Cape Espiritu Santo and Punta Dungenes if approximately 11 miles.

"C) The naval hydrography service has released the following reports to international navigators: Navarea [naval area message] No 122 of 2 September 1980, indicating the navigation of the platform; Navarea No 126 of 6 September 1980, indicating that the platform was operating in the current position; Navarea No 127 of 8 September 1980, similar to the previous one and forbidding navigation for 1 mile around the platform as a security margin.

"D) The location of the platform is not arbitrary but was chosen by the contracting group due to geological reasons which are necessary for the task.

"E) The platform has been placed in position by means of the Syledis radio direction-finding system, through the use of three coastal radio stations, with an accuracy of 29.9 meters. The exact location is latitude 52°34'44.5" south and longitude 68°17'58.9" west.

"Argentina is entirely responsible for the security of navigation, because it is in the jurisdictional waters of Argentina."

PSD OPPOSES CREATION OF 'FEW LARGE PARTIES'

PY100010 Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 6 Mep 80 p 5

[Text] The Argentine Socialist Democratic Party [PSD] has issued a significant declaration extolling the tasks performed during this century by the minorities and responding to the proposal from certain sectors to create large political parties, a proposal which is also among the most important "guidelines" issued at one time by the government.

The declaration pointed out that "it would seem that in order to give continuity to the goals of the process beyond the period of military government it will be necessary to artificially channel political tendencies, be it by advocating the fusion of allegedly friendly parties or by creating a party which will tend to be official but will not be presented as such. Nothing has been said about the fact that the muliparty system would be reduced to two or three parties at most, but it is obvious that the idea is to create obstacles which will favor the organization of a new large parties. The significance of the parties is not reflected by the number of its members," the PSD warned.

After listing historical lessons taught by the large parties in government, the PSD stated that "if the matter is viewed from the point of assembling the majority necessary for the sustenance of a government, we could say that legitimate majorities can be assembled in a variety of manners: either spontaneously by democratic decision of the people; through free alliances among the parties; or by means of a two rounds of voting [doble vuelta] electoral system based on proportion of votes and single name tickets [sistema de lista y forma uninominal] which is used in other countries. It would be a mistake to believe in the compulsory fusion of parties or in the creation of an official party," the declaration stated.

Further on it explained that the "deep-rooted crisis has not been caused by the small parties but by the large parties," and recalled that the former "did not promote the violence and subversion which strongly attacked the armed forces." On the contrary, the declaration added, the perpetrators of so much evil came from the large parties and were indoctrinated by Third World ideologists, regressive nationalists, ideological revolutionaries and Montoneros, and had received instruction and leadership from military officers some of whom had been decorated at one time."

The declaration reviewed the task fulfilled by PSD Deputies Alfredo Palacios (1904-1908), Nicolas Repetto (1930), and the attitude of this "small" group during the 1945-1955 period. It emphasized that "the large parties, the self-styled leftists and the leftists and the oligarchy massively supported the ticket of the couple [Peron-Peron] in 1973," and wondered whether "the small parties will have to disappear to give rise to an official party which will not appear as such."

The declaration concluded by stating that "joint efforts must be aimed at the attainment of a commonly accepted solution which must be institutionalized. It will be necessary to draw up an electoral law which will allow the creation of majorities by means of elections, will ensure representativity for the minorities and will guarantee congressional seats for the parties which participate in the elections and obtain at least 2 percent of the votes."

It suggested that the military junta draw up a firm proposal for a solution prior to May 1983," [quotation mark as published] and that "the government engage in a strong and systematic campaign to clear up the causes of the evil which has led us to such a dramatic status quo and provide the basis for an organized and constructive path toward a stable and democratic government."

MORE PAPERS, AD AGENCY HARASSED, VANDALIZED

PY091938 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 9 Sep 80 P 11

[Text] The offices of the Buenos Aires subscription news sheet FUENTE RESERVADA were broken into Friday night by seven men who claimed to belong to the federal police and who said they were following orders from the municipal authorities, it was reported yesterday by the magazine's editor Carlos Tortora.

After cutting the telephone lines, breaking furniture and office equipment, opening locked drawers, and otherwise disturbing the premises, the group made off with the latest edition of the publication which was ready to be sent to its subscribers.

The raid took place at 9:30 pm on Friday night, but was first discovered yesterday morning.

The stolen edition, issue Number 41, included an article entitled "An Interview Between Viola and Reagan?" and other news item titled "Diz Attacks the Economic Leadership", "A Third World Tour?" and "Rethinking Buenos Aires Peronism."

Tortora said this was not the first attack against the Peronist-leaning publication. He said a patently false edition had been distributed at one time and later there had been threats by people claiming to be Montoneros.

Meanwhile arsonists Friday night attempted to burn the offices of the Nadya Advertising Agency which handles the account of the newspaper EL DIA of La Plata and DIARIO POPULAR of Avellaneda and other publications, sources close to the company reported yesterday.

A fire at the agency's offices located on the first floor of a building at Cordoba 958 in the federal capital was started when a paper impregnated with an inflammable substance was slipped under the door, the sources reported.

The flames did not spread and only the door was damaged. A fire squad and police agents were at the scene.

Agency workers were not informed of the fire until yesterday morning when a police officer blocked their access to the offices saying that police had still not finished their work there.

'NATIONAL CONGRESS' BACKING MRS PERON SCHEDULED

PY092032 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 9 Sep 80 P 11

[Text] A national congress of solidarity for former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron is to be held in the federal capital next Monday, according to a press communique from the congress.

BRIEFS

GRAINS TO USSR--Santa Fe Port officials have reported that 260,572 tons of sorghum and 8,019 tons of corn have been shipped to the USSR this year. [Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 7 Sep 80 P 4 PY]

TIN EXPORTS--Salta, 7 Sep (TELAM)--The Altos Hornos Zarla industrial plant in Jujuy Province has reported that the first shipment of 720 tons of Argentine tin production has been shipped to the Chilean province of Antofagasta. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0022 GMT 8 Sep 80 PY]

BOMB EXPLODES IN LA PAZ; NO CASUALTIES REPORTED

PY090334 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2354 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 8 Sep (TELAM)--A homemade bomb exploded at 1815 downtown today. There were no victims. The device exploded in the Paseo del Prado, making a great deal of noise. Army forces immediately came to the site and occupied it.

According to witnesses, no arrests have been made. It was learned that two youngsters were reportedly seen near this area just before the explosion.

INTERIOR MINISTER RELEASES PARTIAL LIST OF DETAINEES

PY092330 Paris AFP in Spanish 1638 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 9 Sep (AFP)--The Bolivian interior minister today released to the media a partial list of 235 arrested persons, among which workers' leader Juan Lechin Oquendo and another 10 national well-known persons are mentioned.

In addition to the executive secretary of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) Juan Lechin Oquendo, other well-known leaders of the COB such as Simon Reyes, Argentine citizen Germinal Liber Forti, Noel Vasquez and Max Toro Blechner are mentioned on the list. The same list also includes former Integration Minister Fernando Salazar Paredes and former Information Minister Oscar Pena Franco who served during ousted President Lidia Gueiler's government.

The list also mentions Col Manuel Cardenas Mallo (ret), secretary of the National Revolutionary Movement One (MNR-1), who is regarded as Hernan Siles Zuazo's righthand man.

The list also discloses the arrest of Father Julio Tumiri, president of the Bolivian Human Rights Permanent Assembly, and Bishop Mortimer Arias, who is the leader of the Methodist Church in Bolivia.

The list does not mention the names of any journalists, although it has been learned unofficially that at least two of them, Carlos Soria and Hernan Luduena, have been taken to the far northern area of the country. Guatemalan citizen Gilberto Aquino Garcia is also mentioned in the list.

Apart from Lechin and Cardenas, no other leaders of political parties who were active prior to the 17 July 1980 coup are mentioned.

MORE THAN 60 DRUG TRAFFICKERS, CONSUMERS ARRESTED

PY092237 Paris AFP in Spanish 1801 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 9 Sep (AFP)--The prefect of Santa Cruz Department Oscar Roman Vaca has reported that more than 60 drug peddlers and consumers have been arrested in Santa Cruz, 1,000 km east of La Paz.

The government of Gen Luis Garcia Meza is doing its best to expand the struggle against drug trafficking in order to counteract the negative foreign campaign which has been unleashed against Bolivia's regime in this field.

The office of Santa Cruz prefect also informed that the police of this city has killed Argentine citizen Eduardo Bernardoni and Brazilian citizen Denny Palmieri for disobeying the order to stop given by state security officers. No information was disclosed concerning the place where the shooting took place or the background of the victims.

FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON ARGENTINE OIL RIG

PY100055 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The Chilean Government has reasserted its desire to safeguard the freedom of navigation through the approach to the Magellan Straits, in view of the problem with the Argentine drilling platform which had been installed at the eastern outlet of the southern passage.

In an official communique, the Foreign Ministry explained that in view of the installation of the drilling platform which is hampering access to the eastern outlet of the Straits of Magellan, the commander of the Third Naval Zone ordered on 7 September, as a measure to safeguard the freedom of navigation, the ship Kasma to contact the captain of the drilling platform to inform him that his presence at that location was hampering free and secure international navigation through this interoceanic passage.

The communique of the Foreign Ministry emphasized that at no point has there been a desire to stage a provocation or to disrupt harmony which must prevail in this area.

It explained that notices of similar nature take place normally between ships whenever it is believed that the rights of a country are being violated or bypassed. It also pointed out that these sorts of notices do not have the status of communications between governments.

It went on to add that, in view of this, the event, far from being a provocation, is merely an expression of the desire of the Chilean Government to safeguard the freedom of navigation through the accesses to the Straits of Magellan which may at one point be hampered by the presence of fixed drilling platforms. This freedom of navigation is expressly provided for by the 1881 treaty between Argentina and Chile which the two countries are compelled to respect.

Finally, the document of the Foreign Ministry states that, in line, with the above, the Chilean Government will continue abiding by the above-mentioned treaty in the usual framework of respect within which its foreign actions have been evolving.

At the same time, the Argentine ambassador to Chile, Hugo Mario Miatello has downplayed the news media reports in this capital in connection with the alleged incident in the waters of the Straits of Magellan.

The diplomat indicated that he had no official knowledge in this regard and added that he was awaiting futher information. The Argentine ambassador visited Foreign Minister Rene Rojas and explained that any problem between the two countries must be resolved through dialogue and in the friendly atmosphere which has always prevailed between the two countries.

ARMED FORCES WARN AGAINST DISRUPTING PLEBISCITE

PY092135 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2121 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile 9 Sep (LATIN)--The Chilean armed forces warned today that they will neutralize and thwart any attempt from the opposition to disrupt the constitutional plebiscite scheduled for Thursday on the government's constitutional draft. This warning was issued by means of a communique released by the Defense Ministry stating that "public order will be maintained throughout the national territory before, during and after the plebiscite."

The communique stressed that "the armed forces will give preferential protection and security to persons, public services and voting stations, in order to allow the citizenry to freely express their will."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND INTERVIEWS CP LEADER LUIS CORVALAN

AU081523 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Sep 80 p 6

[Jochen Preussler interview of Luis Corvalan, general secretary of the Chilean Communist Party, in his apartment in Moscow--no exact date given--on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the 4 September Popular Unity election victory]

[Text] Question: What is the topical importance of the anniversary?

Answer: The triumph of the Popular Unity and the election of its candidate Dr Salvador Allende as president of the Republic of Chile precisely 10 years ago met with a strong response throughout Latin America and the rest of the world. Thereby a process of far-reaching changes was touched off in Chile, changes that were of an anti-imperialist and antioligarchic nature. It is true that fascism, which has been raging in our country for 7 years, has eliminated the achievements of the Allende government, but nevertheless the mentioned changes are today more than ever in line with the interests and wishes of the Chilean people.

The importance of the victory of the Popular Unity and of President Allende's work lies in the fact that here an example was set for a revolutionary democratic development for the benefit of the people. Democrats and revolutionaries in many countries have studied it, have learned from the successes, but have also drawn lessons from shortcomings and mistakes.

The date 4 September 1970 and the achievements of President Allende live among the people. This is a date which most deeply touches all democrats of Chile far beyond the ranks of the Popular Unity parties, and this holds true all the more in view of Pinochet's decision to have a fascist constitution ratified by a so-called referendum, and thus to definitively break with old democratic traditions of our country.

Question: How does the Popular Unity work and struggle at present?

Answer: The Popular Unity parties have never given up their ideals and goals even after the putsch. They have closed their ranks and remained united. This was not achieved without problems in view of the complicated situation--I am frankly admitting that, but it must be said that the various parties belonging to the Popular Unity continue to wage a courageous and sacrificing struggle against fascism and at the same time have analyzed the experiences of the 2-year Popular Unity government, studied the reasons that made possible the fascist putsch, and drew their conclusions. The Popular Unity parties--each by itself as well as jointly--have studied the changes that have resulted from the rule of fascism in the country's economic and social structure, and they are working out their strategy and tactics proceeding from a realistic assessment.

The decisive aspect is now to concentrate on their common interests, on the antifascist struggle, on the overthow of the dictatorship, on fundamental democratic changes and--as a long-term goal--on a future of socialism. The Popular Unity is omnipresent in Chile, it is constantly seeking contacts with other forces in the country, including the Christian Democrats, so as to rally all opponents of the Pinochet dictatorship in joint actions.

Question: How is Chile's economic and social situation?

Answer: The Pinochet dictatorship has introduced an economic model of the "Chicago school" that has restored the influence of U.S. imperialism and its concerns, that has led to the concentration of capital and wealth in fewer and fewer hands and at the same time has created extreme poverty for broad strata of the Chilean population.

Unemployment increased, real wages declined, and social contradictions were exacerbated. This economic model is benefiting--at the expense of the working people--only a small clique of domestic financiers and the multinational concerns. Chilean fascism has allied itself with imperialism, and its dependence on imperialism is constantly growing.

The effects are felt not only by the workers class--which of course feels them most of all--but also by the medium strata and even by the nationalist nonmonopolist bourgeoisie, in other words, groups which at the beginning supported the dictatorship but later turned against the regime.

Question: What is behind Pinochet's attempt to give the country a new constitution?

Answer: The political situation in Chile is at present characterized by Pinochet's intention to force upon the country a new fascist-type constitution. And what is more, he announces his intention to have this botchwork confirmed by a so-called referendum.

For Chile's democratic forces the choice of that date, on which as you know the bloody putsch took place 7 years ago, is an unheard-of provocation. The new constitution is to institutionalize fascism in Chile. It is a constitution which in its articles inter alia stipulates that Pinochet is to stay in power until 1989, and even after that the military junta is to have the right to choose the new president. Who is that to be? Of course again Pinochet. Thus the regime and Pinochet himself intend to maintain their rule nearly until the end of the 20th century. The legislative and the executive remain in the hands of the junta, and all those holding different opinions are "constitutionally" chucked out.

These and other aspects of the new constitution have touched off a strong resistance among all sectors of the opposition, including the Christian Democrats and even in rightist circles.

Certainly Pinochet will carry out the "referendum", certainly he will claim afterwards that he was victorious, because he can manipulate at will, because there are no freedoms in Chile. As before, there is the state of emergency, persecution of democrats, and terrorism. More than 1 million Chileans are in exile, there are no voters lists, no arbitration bodies for the elections. Who then is to control such a referendum?

Thus it is downright deception of the Chilean people, and nothing but a farce. It is a referendum without any alternative. The communists are actually in favor of an active boycott, but at this moment when I am talking about it, it is not yet decided what will be concretely done. Our comrades in Chile are also considering other possibilities, for example, to vote with "no." Their decision will in any case proceed from the need for the entire opposition to act jointly in order to prevent this fraud.

Question: How is the Chilean Communist Party working for a broad alliance of all opponents of the dictatorship? What are the possibilities for also including the Christian Democrats?

Answer: Our party, the Chilean Communist Party, has suggested in an appeal as early as 1 month after the putsch--in October 1973--that all antifascist forces, all democrats, all opponents of the dictatorship conclude an agreement, irrespective of the position that some of these forces, such as, for example, the Christian Democrats, had adopted in the era of the Allende government. This struggle for the unity of all antifascist forces has been continued by us to this day, and we have scored considerable successes in this struggle.

It is a pity that the Christian Democrats, who are in opposition to Pinochet, have for a long time refused to come to a political agreement with us, although many members and sympathizers of this party are struggling together with us. [paragraph continues]

But life is stronger, it is pushing toward unity, and I am confident in that respect. The new constitution is now leaving no other way but to struggle until the overthrow of the dictatorship. The fraud against the people will deprive the last few that are still wavering of their illusions. The liberalization proclamations of the junta have disappeared like smoke. Now--this can safely be said--a new situation has developed in Chile which compels all opponents of the dictatorship to decide in favor of joint action. Not a single day has passed since the putsch without struggle. I am sure that will be so even more today and tomorrow. And this struggle will include more and more patriots.

Question: How do you see Chile's future on 4 September 1980, and what is the importance of solidarity for the Chilean people?

Answer: Peoples that are temporarily cruelly oppressed by the reaction, as is the case in Chile, always have had a good prospect for their future, as is proved by history. Those who do not have such prospects are the enemies of the people. They are doomed to perish sooner or later. There is no doubt in Chile, either, that the people will be victorious. And there is also no doubt that Pinochet will not stay in power as long as he himself claims. Fascism in Chile does not have any future. It has no future in Latin America--for this the peoples, such as in Nicaragua, have already set conspicuous examples.

The new situation favors the unity of all opponents of the dictatorship. The Chilean people have no other alternative than to overthrow the dictatorship in order to live freely and under democratic conditions, and to achieve social justice. It is to this goal that we aspire. We are ready to adopt this path despite all difficulties.

In our endeavors the solidarity aid of the peoples is very helpful to us. We particularly thank the GDR people and the SED who are in the front rank of this movement. This solidarity is extraordinarily valuable for our further struggle, and it means a great deal to every Chilean patriot.

CARDINAL SILVA CALLS FOR 'GUARANTEES' FOR PLEBISCITE

PY090306 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1901 GMT 5 Sep 80

[By Rene Oviedo]

Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 5 Sep (LATIN)--Chilean Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez today voiced his support for the Catholic bishops who had demanded "guarantees of correct behavior" from the military government in the plebiscite of the new constitutional draft.

"I praise and support the statement of my brothers of the episcopate for their calmness and their firm doctrinarian basis," the cardinal said, when speaking during a press conference about the draft constitution which the military government will submit to a plebiscite on 11 September.

The cardinal had been abroad when the bishops stated on 23 August that "laws which guarantee and reflect true national will must be maintained" and demanded full guarantees of correct behavior in all the stages of the plebiscite.

The attitude of the Chilean bishops displeased the military government, and President Augusto Pinochet stated during a public ceremony that he viewed this request for guarantees as offensive to the armed forces.

The bishops said 2 days later that they had not wanted to offend the armed forces. "Neither did we want to cast doubts on the honor of any person. We merely spoke about the laws which provide the framework for the plebiscite."

The cardinal stated today that "no one can take the people for granted; and to obtain their support the plebiscite which is being called must offer certain conditions and certain guarantees which are indispensable."

The cardinal explained that "by demanding these conditions the church doubts no one, but rather wants all Chileans to have no doubts about the honesty of the plebiscite."

The head of the Chilean church indicated that if the plebiscite is going to be a true expression of the national will, it must abide by five basic conditions. In his opinion these conditions must be: A) The meaning and the legal consequences of the plebiscite must be clearly established in a legally valid document; B) Totally different aspects must not be grouped together for a single answer; C) The various trends of opinion must be guaranteed sufficient information and equitable access to news media; D) Freedom, secrecy and security in the casting of votes must be guaranteed; E) There must be full guarantees of correct behavior in all stages of the electoral process.

Cardinal Silva Henriquez also said that some of the legal principles set forth in the constitutional draft which will be submitted to the plebiscite "are not in line with Christian values and the values of the church's social doctrine."

He did not specify which articles or principles set forth in the draft are being rejected by the Catholic Church. He also avoided answering a journalist's question about his definition of the military regime, by indicating that "the regime has already defined itself."

In any case he reasserted that he was against dictatorships because "as a man and a Chilean I am and have always been a democrat."

ANTIPLEBISCITE DISTURBANCES IN SANTIAGO, VALPARAISO

PY092200 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2114 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile 9 Sep (LATIN)--The police today arrested nine students for staging demonstrations in downtown Santiago. Thus the number of persons arrested throughout the country 2 days before the constitutional plebiscite called by the military government has now reached 90. The incidents took place after the students chanted slogans against the government and held short meetings in downtown Santiago.

Similar incidents took place last night during which 6 persons were injured and 54 arrested by the carabineros, according to an official announcement issued by the carabinero headquarters.

At the same time, in Valparaiso, 140 km northeast of Santiago, 25 persons were arrested after staging violent incidents during the night. The demonstrators had attended a meeting of port workers with former Christian Democratic President Eduardo Frei (1964-1970). At the end of the meeting many of the participants tried to stage a march which was disbanded by the regular police.

DEMONSTRATORS AGAINST PROPOSED CONSTITUTION ARRESTED

PY091437 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Last night groups opposing the new constitution held several demonstrations, as a result of which several persons were arrested. Several times carabineros dispersed the demonstrators, who were trying to create disorder along (Ahumada) Boulevard. Despite the calm displayed by the carabineros during the demonstration, there were 15 arrests, including two women. Moreover, three of the demonstrators were slightly injured during clashes with groups favoring the approval of the new constitution.

In addition to issuing pamphlets, the demonstrators shouted slogans against the government.

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR GUAJIRA AREA

PA071959 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Excerpts] President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala has announced that $3 billion, or 150 billion pesos, will be invested in the most ambitious project for the exploitation and export of coal from the Cerrejon mines that has ever been attempted by a government.

In making the announcement, the president said that this is the largest individual investment ever made by the country in all its history. It is, therefore, he said, with special joy as president and a Colombian, that I announce to the country from this capital of La Guajira that, after so many years, after such prodigious effort by many administrations, at last the export and exploitation of coal from the Cerrejon mine will become a reality.

The president made the following statement:

[Begin Turbay recording] Let us see, even if in a very summarized manner, just why I believe that the Atlantic coast, and La Guajira in particular, are the proper choice of venue for such ambitious plans.

To make my statement easier, I have divided the causes that will determine the resurgence of the Atlantic coast into four groups of factors.

The first concerns mining and energy. The second deals with transportation and communications. The third is related to industrial development. The fourth concerns the social sector.

As you know, these four sectors are included as basic priorities of the national integration plan to achieve well-being at the national level.

It may be seen here that the priorities of the Atlantic coast cannot, of course, be different from those of the nation as a whole, except that in the specific case of the Atlantic coast, as we shall see, those priorities take on a special dimension--that of mining and energy.

The exploitation and export of the coal from Cerrejon will require an investment of close to $3 billion, that is, no less than 150 billion pesos. Figures of this magnitude have no precedent in our history and this entire investment will be made not in a distant or indeterminate future, but almost immediately.

Although I could extend my talk with numerous comments on the specific investments to be made in La Guajira Department as a result of the exploitation of Cerrejon, I will mention, for the sake of brevity, only the most significant. First, a railroad will be built for approximately 150 Km between the mine and the port from which the coal will be exported. Second, a totally new port will be built in Bahia Portete with the capacity to receive ships of up to 100,000 tons. In Barranca, no less than 3,000 housing units will be built and an entire electrification and communications network will be established in the region. In addition, a highway will be built between the mine and Bahia Portete. Essentially, the entire necessary infrastructure will be provided for the exploitation of what will be one of the largest mines in the world. We have decided to build a petrochemical plant in La Guajira, unless you yourselves would prefer another location.

In the area of energy, it is important to point out that this indispensable element for industrial, commercial and even social activity which was always in such short supply on the coast, thus limiting its development for so many years, will be available in large quantities before the end of this administration.

The region's present capacity is some 600 megawatts, that is 600,000 kilowatts. It will be increased to over 1,000 megawatts in the next 2 years.

In the area of transportation and communications, the development of the coast will be very favorably strengthened as a result of various projects and programs. These include the restoration of the central and western trunk highways and the Caribbean transversal highway, the work on the Magdalena River and the Canal del Dique and the eventual construction of a new railway between Bogota and Puerto Salgado. Even the Darien Highway will benefit the coast, because when the Caribbean trunk highway joins the Darien Highway, a direct route to Central America will have been established.

The improved capabilities of these routes and these means of transportation will end the traditional isolation of the Atlantic coast. Henceforth, it will be able to exploit its excellent geographical situation, as a means, for example, of importing raw materials at low prices, processing them in its factories and, after providing jobs for its people, sending manufactured goods to the central parts of the country.

The Magdalena River, the best and most efficient means of transportation for long distances, is the target of an ambitious rehabilitation program, thanks to a loan from the IDB. This will also result in special benefits to the Atlantic coast.

In the area of communications, I must not fail to mention the new airports of Barranquilla and Los Pedros in Uraba. These two projects, particularly the former, will give the Atlantic coast the indispensable domestic and international air link which it needs to acquire prominence in the country and the Caribbean.

Although it will not become a reality in the short term, I must not fail to mention a project of great importance which will establish a special link between Cesar Department and the development of coal mining. It is the railroad that will eventually have to be built from the San Roque region in the northeast, passing through Las Animas, La Jagua and Beteril until it joins the line that will carry the coal from Cerrejon to Bahia Portete.

As I indicated during my visit to Barranquilla in August of last year, the development of the Atlantic coast will be ensured through the implementation of the following main projects: the assembly plant for campers in Barranquilla, the direct reduction plant located in the Cienaga area, the industrial complex on the right bank of the Magdalena River, the widening of the Colombia-Venezuelan [word indistinct] and the secondary port. [end recording]

TURBAY: STATE OF SIEGE TO BE LIFTED IF BILLS APPROVED

PA100220 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota--The government today invited the legislature to create the climate needed to lift the state of siege as soon as possible by approving the bills that would expedite this action. This was learned following the meeting which the joint congressional committee members held with chief of state Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala. It was reported that the president told the congressmen that he wants to lift the state of siege as soon as possible, as long as the Congress passes the social, economic and security bills that will set the stage for this action.

Turbay Ayala particularly recommended approving the bills on amnesty, security police, plan regulations and foreign debt. Senator Norberto Morales Ballesteros said the chief of state seemed willing to lift the state of siege as long as the bills are approved.

U.S. ENVOY EATON TO ARRIVE AMID 'CLIMATE OF EXPECTATION'

PY091536 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 1350 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] The arrival of Mr Samuel Eaton, deputy assistant secretary for inter-American affairs of the State Department, will undoubtedly be the news of the day. His visit, which is part of a tour of several countries of our region, has elicited que tions and speculation as to its objectives.

The lack of information on Eaton's trip has contributed to furthering the climate of expection over his mission. Local and South American press circles have indicated, however, that this mission would be that of sounding out the existence and eventual significance of a pact of nations of the Southern Cone, that is to say, something related to the alleged weakening of traditional U.S. influence in the area and, most important of all, to the consolidation of a power center in the alleged pact of nations harboring autonomist desires.

What attracts one's attention is the fact that the visit is made on the eve of the U.S. election, which may result in a Republican administration.

In any case, it is known that after meeting with the president of the republic, Mr Eaton will hold talks with several political sectors of the country.

LA TRIBUNA SPECULATES ON OBJECTIVES OF EATON VISIT

PY091501 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 9 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Samuel Eaton's visit to our country raises some questions regarding his real motives, since the negotiating capacity and influence of the Carter administration in Latin America appears to be diminished due to the uncertain electoral prospects of the current U.S. president.

Some of the unofficially published interpretations of his motives refer to the alleged U.S. concern over the establishment of a "Southern Cone pact," a subject ballyhooed by the press during the past few weeks due to remarks made by Bolivian President Luis Garica Meza. It is hard to believe, however, that this idea may cause concern in the United States, knowing that it is only a "balloon" released by Garcia Meza, who is desperate due to the domestic and international isolation of his government.

A more reliable supposition is that the U.S. diplomat has more positive subjects regarding the political future of our country on his agenda, including the issue of elections to be held in February 1983. In this regard, the political contacts during his visit will reflect the importance given to each sector of opinion in our country by State Department analysts. The meetings which Eaton will carry out with leaders of the different political sectors will be very significant.

AGRARIAN PEASANT LEAGUES MEMBER RELEASED FROM JAIL

PY081544 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 6 Sep 80 p 22

[Excerpt] Judge Carlos Candia Llanes, of the first criminal court of Encarnacion, has ordered the release of Eulogio Constantino Coronel on the grounds that he has already served his jail sentence. Coronel stood trial on charges of criminal association, attempted murder and battery.

Coronel, a member of the Agrarian Peasant Leagues, was sentenced to 17 months' imprisonment. Since he has already served his term, the judge has ordered him released.

The judge also held Coronel liable for civil damage stemming from the above crimes.

NEW GENERAL DIRECTOR OF CIVIL GUARD SWORN IN

PY100301 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2314 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 9 Sep (LATIN)--Gen Humberto Catter Arredondo today became the new general director of the Civil Guard, thus seemingly ending the conflict which arose between the two Peruvian police forces which are traditional rivals.

Catter was sworn in at a ceremony held at the Civil Guard college outside Lima which was attended by some 600 officers. He will replace Gen Juan Balaguer Morales, who was dismissed on Friday by Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara.

CIVIL GUARD, INVESTIGATIVE POLICE REPORTED IN CONFLICT

PY091929 Paris AFP in Spanish 0353 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 8 Sep (AFP)--A television station announced here tonight that the Peruvian investigative police (detective corps) decided to withdraw all its members from Civil Guard (uniformed police) precincts.

It was indicated that the decision, which is aimed at avoiding confrontations between the two police corps, was adopted after a number of incidents which took place in this capital today.

Television Channel 5 reported that policemen riding in an armored assault vehicle and several patrol cars threw tear gas bombs inside the offices of the Peruvian investigative police (PIP), which operates jointly with several police precincts of the nearly port of Callao.

In the morning, similar incidents took place in three other Lima police precincts and in the prefecture of the department. Tear-gas bombs were also thrown at the newspaper LA PRENSA and at a printing shop.

There is a certain degree of tension among uniformed policemen because their director, Gen Juan Balaguer, was dismissed last Friday by Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara.

The new chief of police, Gen Humberto Catter, has not yet been recognized by the Civil Guard units.

APRA LEADERS PROMISE TO STRUGGLE FOR PARTY UNITY

PY090348 Paris AFP in Spanish 1830 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 8 Sep (AFP)--The most outstanding leaders of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance Party have undertaken a commitment to struggle for the unity of the party created by Haya de la Torre, unity which has been in jeopardy since last August.

Only Andres Townsend, former candidate for vice president in the general elections held in May this year, has kept aloof from the commitment which provides for a general convention to be held in February next year.

At the end of an unscheduled plenary national meeting held yesterday, the leaders signed a declaration promising to defend the unity of the party based on ideological, democratic and revolutionary principles.

Among others, the document was signed by De Sanchez, Priale and Ramos Alva, and by other leaders who have been defending the validity of the Trujillo congress.

MILITARY COMPLETES FIRST SERIES OF TALKS WITH PARTIES

PY091659 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1857 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Montevideo, 8 Sep (LATIN)--The government today affirmed to the Colorado Party, one of the traditional parties, its objective of reestablishing democracy in Uruguay, but it dismissed any idea that organized political activities can be renewed in the immediate future, party sources said.

The military political commission spoke for more than 2 hours to 5 representatives of the Colorado Party, thus completing a first series of contacts in which the Blanco Party, the other traditional party, and the Civic Union, a conservative Catholic group, participated.

Carlos Manini Rios--director of the newspaper LA MANANA, a former minister and former ambassador to Brazil--one of the Colorado Party representatives, said that the group of which he is a member represented all of the sectors of the Colorado Party in the talks.

In addition to Manini, the following persons participated in the dialogue: Eduardo Jimenez de Arechaga, former member of the International Court of Justice in the Hague; Maximio Gurmendez, from the sector that is headed by former president (1967-1972) and current ambassador to the United States Jorge Pacheco Areco; Jose Luis Batlle, former presidential candidate from the sector he heads; and Enrique Tarigo, lawyer and journalist, from the group of former presidential candidate Amilcar Vasconcellos.

Tarigo said that the group basically stressed the need for immediate freedom of action for the parties and the lifting of [words indistinct], for the last 4 years.

Manini said that the meeting with the military commission, which is headed by Gen Abdon Raimundez, was constructive, and that the purpose of the Colorado delegation, was that of doing everything possible for the benefit of the country's future.

The delegation urgently asked for freedom of action for the political parties to allow their reorganization.

He added, nevertheless, that it does not seem that the parties will immediately [words indistinct] the statute that will rule their internal functioning, and that they can only do so in an organized way for the national elections at the end of 1981.

The military political commission has this statute under study. The statute was drafted after the drafting of the guidelines for a new constitution which will be put to a plebiscite on 30 December had been concluded.

Manini told the press that the party delegation had not asked for a postponement of this plebiscite.

The group's spokesman said that during the talks political matters of a general nature and deadlines were discussed, and that the immediate task of the delegation is that of informing other Colorado Party leaders about what was discussed.

A 10-member delegation of the Blanco Party, which together with the Colorado Party traditionally gets more than 80 percent of the vote in national elections, held a similar meeting last week with the armed forces.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the Blanco Party stated that it had demanded the immediate renewal of party activities and the deletion of some of the concepts and basic points of the constitutional project because they merit strong opposition, but it did not specify which concepts.

According to party sources, among the questioned points of the constitutional project that is currently under study by the state council, the legislative power, is that of the creation of a constitutional court to be named by the president that will have absolute authority to arbitrate among the state powers, creating a relative dependency of the judicial branch with regard to the executive branch.

Party and political activities were recessed 7 years ago when then President Juan Maria Bordaberry dissolved Congress with the support of the armed forces. Bordaberry was overthrown 3 years later when he decided that there would be no political parties in the country's future. In 1977 the current government, headed by President Aparicio Mendez, announced a political plan for a return to democracy which includes this year's plebiscite for a new constitution and national elections at the end of 1981.

General's Comments

PY091852 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Undated exclusive interview with Gen Abdon Raimundez, chairman of the Armed Forces Political Commission, COMASPO, in Mandonado--recorded]

[Text] [Raimundez] As is a rule in this type of meeting, the politicians talked about the country's problems, especially those affecting political parties, the plebiscite, the political parties statute. They all conveyed high spirit in their expressions. I truly believe the dialogue we held was quite interesting.

[Question] General, have you already completed the contacts with political leaders, or will there be more meetings?

[Answer] Well, this was a first step in which we talked about view points. It was made quite clear that in no way will we go back to the past, nor will we revert to negative aspects which may result in the deterioration of the political situation. Everyone has understood that we have to build a new future and everyone is well aware of his mission and of the obstacles we will have to overcome. Thus, I believe this was just the beginning and we will carry on. There will be greater advantages to holding meetings so that they may start organizing political parties. We may state that this is already underway. I wish to make it clear again that in no way should we repeat errors of the past and that we will have work on new bases.

[Question] You said meetings will be allowed. Will these be public meetings at which speakers will be authorized?

[Answer] Well, of course. Yes. They could hold these meetings! The only requirement will be to request the appropriate police authorization. There is no prohibition against holding meetings; we may say that meetings are authorized, politicians will naturally begin to gradually make contacts, to exchange ideas. I believe they will gradually make progress in this field.

[Question] A last question, general. Has the COMPASPO received any joint proposal from the three groups of politicians with whom you met: Radical, Colorado and Blanco party members?

[Answer] Well, they all made the same proposal, naturally. They are all extremely interested in the political parties, the constitutional guidelines, the normalization of political parties, and how they can normalize their political activities. They all greatly desire to organize in the future. They are all aware that we are entering a transition period and that we should gradually advance in this field.

CASTANEDA TERMS RELATIONS WITH CUBA 'GOOD'

FL031229 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] The Mexican-Cuban friendship ties have been further strengthened as a result of the recent meeting held by Presidents Jose Lopez Portillo and Fidel Castro, Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda has said in statements to Mexican newspapers. Castaneda said that President Lopez Portillo's recent visit to Cuba is part of Mexico's foreign policy of maintaining excellent relations with countries in all continents of whatever ideological persuasion and type of political regime.

Castaneda stated that the Cuban-Mexican cooperation and friendship relations have always been good and will remain so despite the fact that other countries might attribute some other significance to them.

CUBA'S RODRIGUEZ IN MEXICO CITY FOR DEVELOPMENT SYMPOSIUM

FL091015 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] The victory of the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua broadens the prospects that similar changes will take place in Latin America in the near future. This was stated in Mexico City by the vice president of the Cuban Council of State, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, who is heading our country's delegation to the international symposium on development planning.

The Cuban leader said that freedom and development have the same substance and hence in tyrannical regimes, where individual freedom is virtually nonexistent, there can be no development. I am convinced, he said, that the future of Latin America lies in its democratic development and that the occasional economic advances that some military tyrannies might briefly accomplish cannot serve as stimulus to the peoples of the region. On the contrary, Carlos Rafael added, our history has shown that no country has ever achieved its objectives, much less advanced in the area of developing, by choosing subordination to military dictatorships.

The Cuban vice president will submit a report today on the practical problems of centralized planning.

PEMEX DIRECTOR ON TOUR TO DISCUSS OIL PRODUCTION

PA021705 Paris AFP in Spanish 0430 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Sep (AFP)--PEMEX Director General Jorge Diaz Serrano today began a tour of Saudi Arabia, Austria, Yugoslavia and the Low Countries. The trip will take 15 days, and Diaz Serrano's mission will formalize contracts with oil exploitation organizations.

A communique released today says that worldwide oil production and conservation will be discussed with Saudi officials.

BUDGET FOR 1981 TO TOTAL 350 MILLION BALBOAS

PA091942 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] The budget director of the Planning and Economic Policy Ministry has said that the 1981 budget will amount to approximately 350 million balboas, which represents a 7-percent increase over the 1980 budget. He told our reporter (Lenus) Ungo:

[Begin recording] No budget is the same as that of a previous year because the needs of the community and the state are always increasing, particularly during this period of economic problems in the world in view of inflationary pressures. Public expenditures tend to increase for these reasons. Therefore the 1981 budget cannot be the same as for 1980; there has to be a slight increase, as the deputy minister [of planning and economic policy] has said.

[Question] Will it be a much larger budget?

[Answer] The 1981 budget will increase in regard to the 1980 budget, as the deputy minister said, because of inflation, the recession and all the increases in the resources of the state to fulfill the services it grants. This is something that happens every year, but sometimes it is more drastic than in others. We are experiencing a serious economic situation in the work, and Panama is no exception. The budget to be approved for 1981 will be slightly greater, by 7 percent, than the one ending on 31 December 1980. [end recording]

CABINET AUTHORIZES PURCHASE OF ITT PROPERTIES

PA100348 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Excerpts] President Aristides Royo, Vice President Ricardo de la Espriella and the Cabinet ministers met today for 5 hours to discuss problems calling for immediate action.

The cabinet meeting approved the purchase of the installations of the ITT subsidiary in Panama for the amount of 5.7 million balboas.

The issue was explained by Rafael Aleman, general manager of the National Telecommunications Institute [INTEL].

[Begin recording] [Question] Following this meeting, we would like to know the decisions of the government regarding the ITT negotiations?

[Answer] An historical step, in my opinion, was taken at today's Cabinet meeting by approving the purchase of ITT, that is, ITT's subsidiary in Panama, which consists of the ITT Central America Cable and Radio and the All America Cables and Radio. It was decided to purchase all of the ITT's properties in Panama, including the submarine cable, which is extremely important and right now gives us the greatest possible communication with our biggest clientele in the United States.

[Question] What is the official price of this equipment?

[Answer] The official cost will be 5.7 million balboas. The ITT originally asked for 7.1 million balboas. After several months of negotiations, we have settled for 5.7 million, half of which will be paid on 1 October 1980. The other half will be paid in equal amounts in 1981 and 1982. However, the deferred payments will not have interest charges. Thus, we have estimated that the transaction will be more or less 5.4 million balboas [figure as heard]. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR

MILITARY SOURCES CITED ON CIVIL-MILITARY JUNTA CRISIS

PA100010 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2307 GMT 9 Sep 80

[By Mauro Espinoza]

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--A definite agreement for the solution of the military crisis in El Salvador could be reached in the next hours, military sources announced here today.

Without mentioning the terms of the agreement, the same sources told ACAN-EFE that it would definitely put an end to the differences which started on 1 September-following a military order issued by Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, member of the government junta. Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, also a member of the government junta, did not accept the order, alleging that he had not been consulted by Gutierrez or by the other three civilian members of the junta.

Christian Democrats Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich and Jose Napoleon Duarte and independent Ramon Avalos, submitted a formula of mediation to the two military men. The formula was rejected by Majano and accepted by Gutierrez. The formula established that the 1 September order would be accepted, but that in the future Gutierrez would have to consult the other members of the junta.

Both the civilians in the government group and the Defense Ministry said Wednesday that the crisis "has been solved." However, on Monday morning, 8 September, Majano said that the crisis still existed and that no agreement had been reached.

Meanwhile, Col Nicolas Carranza, deputy defense minister of El Salvador, said here today that "the military transfers (including the order objected to by Majano) are taking place." In today's edition, the evening newspaper EL MUNDO quotes Carranza as stating that "the situation that resulted from the general order will be definitely solved this week."

According to the newspaper, Carranza said that the order has been obeyed in line with the principle of authority and discipline of the military institution. The opinion of the officers who back Majano and that of Majano himself has not been secured yet. Apparently, according to what Carranza told the evening newspaper, the transfers "cannot take place as fast as they should because inventory materiel has to be delivered in some military institutions affected by the changes."

Carranza noted that "some officers affected by the transfers have been abroad on foreign service so their transfers will also take time since certain procedures have to be completed."

A solution to the problem would end one of the most difficult situations faced by the Salvadoran regime.

MAJANO ACCEPTS GENERAL ORDER ON TRANSFER OF OFFICERS

PA100141 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0114 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Unidentified correspondent's report from San Salvador--live via telephone]

[Text] The crisis which arose over a week ago involving the armed forces has been resolved. Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano has finally accepted general order No 10 on the transfer and dismissal of military officers, an order which he had challenged as unfair and illegal.

A few minutes ago the revolutionary government junta unanimously issued a document which included Col Majano's signature and which, after some considerations and after stating that it was discussed by all the army chiefs and officers, says among other things:

[Begin unidentified Salvadoran spokesman recording] Therefore, the junta agrees: The defense and public security minister is hereby ordered to enforce order No 10 dated 1 September 1980 and to inform the armed forces of the content of that resolution. Dated in San Salvador on 8 [date as heard] September 1980.

Signed: Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano Ramos, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, Dr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, Dr Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrete, Jose Napoleon Duarte [end recording]

Thus, the stalemate within the army has been overcome. A sharp division had occurred between the young officers and the so-called more conservative officers. As we have been reporting, Majano was dissatisfied with the changes up to the last minute but since no statement from him has been obtained this afternoon it is being speculated that [words indistinct] the order which he considered illegal so as to preserve the unity that should exist within the ranks of the armed forces.

Still to be expected is the reaction of some young officers affected by the order who were openly saying yesterday that they would not accept being moved, let alone [words indistinct] the national territory. It is believed they would rather ask to be relieved from duty than accept the change.

Summing up, therefore, it can be stated that the view of the conservative military has won even though Majano's attitude had won some sympathy among the people.

MAJANO ASKS FOR DEFENSE MINISTER'S RESIGNATION

PA092359 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 6-7 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, hurt because his personal friends were discharged [dado de baja] by the armed forces 31 August [date as published] general order, which is not even legal because it was not signed by the real commander in chief of the army, demanded the reopening of the University of El Salvador, the resignation of the defense minister, Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, and the defense under secretary, Col Nicolas Carranza Jr., the cancellation of the order of the day--which would mean the annullment of everything in it--and a televised debate to discuss the present state of affairs. He said none of the points are negotiable since he has no interests in his own welfare.

Mediating in this situation are the three civilians in the government junta, who are trying to convince Colonel Majano to accept the order of the day just this once promising that "they will not do it again" and that he will be taken into account by "the government" in the future.

It was reported that Garcia and Carranza, both of whom had been confined to quarters [encuartelados] in the national guard, have been making visits to garrisons in the interior in an effort to convince the other officers and to settle the conflict.

They want a military plebiscite to determine whether the order, which was issued exclusively by the Defense Ministry and Gutierrez, should be withdrawn.

It was also reported that circulars are being sent out to find out how many officers want the order withdrawn. The circulars threaten to court-martial all those who want the order withdrawn on charges of "insurrection."

One radical group says it will go over Majano's head to get the order implemented. Several officers "seized a radio station to state their position," and were surprised to find they had much more support than they thought. Majano's group wants its opponents to attack so it can retaliate and thus settle things once and for all.

CHURCH LEADER OPPOSES FOREIGN INTERVENTION

PA982923 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 8 Sep 80 pp 8, 15

[Text] The Catholic Church yesterday expressed opposition to foreign intervention in Central America. During his homily at the Metropolitan Cathedral, apostolic administrator Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas referred to the U.S. presidential candidates' statements on the situation in Central America.

Republican candidate Ronald Reagan has even said that the United States should intervene militarily in Central America if necessary to prevent the establishment of communism. Without mentioning Reagan by name, the Salvadoran bishop referred to this statement.

Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas said that a few days ago His Holiness Pope John Paul II voiced opposition to foreign intervention as a result of the strikes. "Similar views are applicable in this area," Monsignor Rivera said, referring to Central America's political situation.

He said Salvadorans want a peace won by the Salvadorans, "but not a peace won with weapons."

Monsignor Rivera y Damas condemned what he described as persecution of the Carmelite nuns of Ciudad Barrios in San Miguel. He demanded that they be respected. He denounced the attack on the Human Rights Commission headquarters, stressing that such institutions should be supported by everyone.

Referring to the crisis among the officers of the government junta, he said that it remains to be seen who holds power. That is all, that is the situation, he said. He noted that there were problems in the past and that this isn't new since the problem has existed since the first resignations in the government. He urged that the problem be resolved through a sincere and honest dialogue without favoring any specific sector. He reminded the armed forces that they should fulfill the principles of the 15 October proclamation which contains ideas that give the Salvadoran people confidence.

He asked the clandestine groups to release kidnap victims Victor Keilhauer and Ambassador Archibald Gardner Dunn, who has been held by the People's Liberation Forces for almost 11 months.

He also said the members of the Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation have complained of persecution by the authorities. He asked for guarantees for them.

He also asked that an ILO representative come to El Salvador to verify that labor rights are being violated in the country.

CUSTOMS POLICEMAN KILLS SOVIET SAILOR IN ARGUMENT

PA091711 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0044 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] San Salvador, 8 Sep (LATIN)--The police have reported that a Soviet sailor was shot during an argument with customs policemen in Acajutla Port, on the Pacific coast, 85 km southwest of here. The sailor belonged to the crew of the Novgorod, a cargo ship that arrived to load coffee for the Soviet Union, the report indicated.

According to the police, the dead sailor and two other crewmembers had a fight with a woman and beat her. When the customs police intervened in the fight, one policeman's gun went off. According to the police report, the other two sailors were arrested and later turned over to the captain of the ship.

VIOLENCE CONTINUES TO CLAIM LIVES THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

Peasants' Executed'

PA092243 Paris AFP in Spanish 2153 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Sep (AFP)----At least 60 peasants were executed today in San Pedro Perulapan by men wearing olive green uniforms, according to the authorities from that town, 25 km east of San Salvador. According to the sources, the peasants "were executed when they were shot by guerrillas who had held summary trials after charging the peasants with being collaborators of the government."

Approximately 200 well-armed men took the town yesterday, according to the authorities. They then went from house to house with lists of the names of persons they accused of being either members of the Nationalist Democratic Organization--a paramilitary organization of the extreme right--or collaborators of the government.

According to the authorities, those peasants the guerrillas were able to identify were taken from their homes to the town's square, where they were executed. Salvadoran security forces later went to the place but when they arrived, they only found many bodies. According to reports, 22 of these bodies have already been identified.

Meanwhile, homemade bombs are still being used to destroy traffic lights on the most important streets of the capital. This has created difficulties for vehicles in San Salvador since yesterday. The explosions, which are being attributed to new actions of the left, have also affected local businesses.

Bodies Found in Cities

PA091340 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1807 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] The judicial authorities of the metropolitan area have examined at least 11 bodies. All were victims of violence in the last few hours. Two of them were found in the neighborhood of the IVU [Urban Housing Institute]. The body of a young man was found on the west side of the Salvadoran lyceum. Another two were found in the Guadalupe neighborhood in Soyapango. Three persons died at Rosales Hospital after they were taken to the emergency room for treatment for bullet wounds. Another three bodies were found in various parts of the capital.

It was also reported this morning that several bombs had exploded at traffic lights in the capital. As a result of one of the explosions, the light at 49th Avenue North and Franklin Delano Roosevelt Avenue were destroyed, causing serious traffic problems along this important street.

Deaths, DRU Activities Reported

PA092124 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica--The guerrillas of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate [DRU] of El Salvador are controlling Santo Tomas, Central American stations reported today. The guerrillas controlled the situation in this town, located 20 km from San Salvador, last night.

Meanwhile, the United Popular Action Front, a DRU member, called on the people to be ready for a new general strike. Reports from this country also revealed that at least 10 bombs exploded in San Salvador and that there were new confrontations between army forces and urban guerrillas of the DRU.

Part of the electricity service was affected after a group of guerrillas dynamited a powerplant on the road to Cojutepeque, 55 km northwest of San Salvador. Another explosion caused large losses in a store located in downtown San Salvador but there were no casualties. An official spokesman admitted that 25 persons were killed last night due to various reasons, adding that Oscar Miron, a soccer player, and Virginia Sonia Fuentes, a student, were killed when they did not respond to the order to halt by a military checkpoint.

The increase in fighting coincides with the internal crisis affecting the junta since Monday. Despite the official attempts to lessen the importance of this, two junta members, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, chief of the armed forces, and Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, are insisting on their efforts to increase their influence in the leadership.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON BARAHONA'S CHARGES

PA091745 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 9 Sep 80 p 7-B

[Official communique of the Guatemalan Government on statement by Elias Barahona y Barahona to Panamanian press--issued by Public Relations Secretariat of Guatemalan presidency in Guatemala 5 September]

[Text] In view of the insidious statements by newsman Elias Barahona y Barahona against the Guatemalan constitutional government which clearly seek to harm the country's image and misguide the Panamanian public, the Guatemalan Government is forced to reject them and to state the following:

That Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz was always aware of the political affiliation of newsman Barahona y Barahona and for this reason he was hired to serve as liaison and informer on the communist Poor People's Guerrilla Army [EGP] group.

That the valuable information Barahona y Barahona supplied to the government's security forces during his 4 years of service was so effective tha on several occasions it prevented the assassination of government officials, such as the cases when there were attempts on the life of the government minister and national police director, Col German Chupina Barahona.

That Minister Alvarez Ruiz regrets the absence of informer Barahona y Barahona. Nevertheless, the minister hopes that he will return to Guatemala soon so he can provide new information on his contacts abroad.

That informer Barahona y Barahona's flight from Guatemala is only due to the fact that his EGP comrades learned about him and are looking for him to "execute" him. He went to Panama to distort Guatemala's image in order to ingratiate himself with them.

The Guatemalan Government regrets that it has to report that members of the guerrilla group to which Barahona y Barahona belongs today set off a powerful terrorist bomb in front of the national palace. The bomb killed nine humble citizens who were obtaining documents at the palace offices.

The explosion of this terrorist bomb, which constitutes a flagrant violation of human rights, also injured seven persons and heavily damaged the palace and 14 vehicles parked in front of Central Park.

This inhuman act seeks to intimidate peaceful people, who have organized a mass demonstration to repudiate international communism. However, despite this action, the demonstration will be held with the participation of approximately 300,000 citizens at 1100 on 7 September.

ANTI-GUATEMALAN TERRORISM ALLEGEDLY COORDINATED ABROAD

PA070415 Guatemala City Domestic Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] International radio stations of well-known totalitarian tendenices have broadcast distorted reports about the criminal action of subversive sectors close to the national palace and which left eight dead and many wounded.

Because of the irresponsible manner in which [words indistinct] its dispatches, the relationship existing between this criminal attack on the people and the activities of Guatemala's enemies abroad.

[Words indistinct] the false charges made in the United States by a former president of the republic, the confessions of guerrilla Barahona in Panama and the decision of the dean of the School of Architecture of the San Carlos University, Gilberto Castaneda, who announced he was joining the guerrillas. At the same time they reported on the criminal events this morning in this city, giving them a distorted interpretation.

The coincidences existing in the attitude of the enemies of our country abroad and today's attack against the people, clearly shows that it is a coordinated criminal action, planned from abroad against the constitutional order. This means they have abandoned a dialogue in favor of violence.

The government and the army remain strongly united with the people. In view of this, extremist subversives can do nothing, even though, disregarding respect for their country and human rights, they do not hesitate to continue sowing terror and unrest. The people know them well and will defeat them.

ARMS SMUGGLER ARRESTED ON BORDER WITH MEXICO

PA042250 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] The rural police have arrested an alleged arms smuggler in Ciudaddel Carmen on the border with Mexico. Fernando Benito Martinez Valdez was arrested as he was getting in his car, with Los Angeles, California, license plates. The authorities seized guns, shotguns and rifles of various calibers and boxes containing ammunition.

MANAGUA REPORTS DISAPPEARANCE OF ESCUINTLA BISHOP

PA082034 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Enrique Rios Montt, bishop of Escuintla, Guatemala, has disappeared mysteriously after he denounced the kidnapping of 16 labor leaders and charged that the government had arrested them. So far it has not been possible to find him, leading to fears for his life.

After his remarks Bishop Rios received death threats from sinister paramilitary forces which are murdering people with impunity in Guatemala. If Bishop Rios has been assassinated, the number of clergymen killed, already more than a dozen, will increase.

MURDER, DISAPPEARANCE, BRIDGE DEMOLITION REPORTED

PA092002 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] In El Peten this evening, Military Commissioner Victor Manuel Rodriguez was shot to death by unidentified persons. A council member of Santiago Sacatepequez, Fernando (Camey), disappeared yesterday after attending the Central Park peace rally. Saboteurs have destroyed a wooden bridge at Km 120 of the Rabinal-Alta Verapaz road.

HONDURAS

CLASH WITH SANDINISTS REPORTED; SALVADORAN TALKS DUE

PA092116 Paris AFP in Spanish 2002 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 9 Sep (AFP)--Some radio stations have reported today that an armed clash has taken place between members of the Sandinist army and the Honduran Army stationed in the border sector of Las Manos. The report did not say if there were any casualties.

The report says that the Sandinist soldiers opened fire from Nicaraguan territory against the military post of the Honduran Customs House in Las Manos and that there was a shootout with Honduran soldiers which lasted approximately 45 minutes. Although the radio reports in this capital do not mention any casualties, an official report to this effect is expected at any moment.

This is not the first incident that has taken place in the border area between the two countries. Since the victory of the Sandinist revolution, former national guardsmen devoted to deposed dictator Anastasio Somoza have been operating in the region harassing the Sandinist army. There are also smugglers, primarily rustlers, operating in this area and today's clash could have been with some of these smugglers.

Meanwhile, it was announced that Honduran Foreign Minister Col Cesar Elvir Sierra will be leaving for Lima this weekend to continue with his Salvadoran colleague the conversations being held with mediator Jose Luis Bustamante, former Peruvian president, for a solution to the border problems between the two countries. All indications are that Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto's visit to Tegucigalpa this weekend will have to be postponed.

NICARAGUA

DELEGATION OBTAINS AID AT FAO REGIONAL MEETING

PA071319 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan delegation which attended the 16th UN regional meeting of the FAO has just returned from Havana. The Nicaraguan delegation was headed by Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock, who, on his arrival in Nicaragua a few moments ago, made important statements concerning the aid obtained by Nicaragua during this important meeting.

Commander Wheelock said aid totalling $30 million has been obtained from the United Nations, and that aid was offered by other international organizations. Let us hear Commander Wheelock's statements made a few moments ago:

[Begin recording] As a part of the World Food Program, Nicaragua was granted a sum close to $29 million. We also obtained an offer concerning the development of the dairy industry. It consists of the practical donation of a considerable amount of powdered milk, which will be sold to the people and will allow us to create a fund for the development of the dairy industry.

We also spoke to Edouard Saouma, director general of the FAO, and have established a number of programs, including one signed in Havana for the substantial improvement of the seed industry.

Within the UN program for development, we also discussed technical assistance to update all the Nicaraguan agricultural programs and projects.

We also obtained additional technical assistance, valued at several hundred thousand dollars, to begin studies leading to the development of very important projects for Nicaragua, such as the African palm oil project, and a project for the manufacture of pulp and paper, in which the UN would give us technical assistance for the studies, and would help to develop the beef and dairy industry.

With the FAO's help, we also established contacts with agents of financial cooperation institutions, which have offered $18 million for the development of Nicaraguan agriculture, and with World Bank officials who are willing to cooperate with us in agriculture and, specifically develop agroindustries.

Nicaragua, together with other countries, was elected to the vice chairmanship of the conference. As you know, the host country is elected to the chairmanship. [end recording]

AMBASSADOR TO GUATEMALA RETURNS TO MANAGUA

PA100409 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan ambassador to Guatemala arrived in Managua today at 0940. Ambassador Alejandro Castillo Masis was recalled by the revolutionary government for consultations after the situation of Nicaraguan citizens in Guatemala became critical. Eight Nicaraguan citizens are missing in Guatemala and our authorities do not know where they are because the Guatemalan authorities have not issued any information in this regard. Alejandro Castillo Masis will report to the members of the junta of the government and to the foreign minister. Later, he will speak to the news media to clarify news on Nicaraguans as reported by international news agencies.

COMMENTATOR ATTACKS CIA MAP OF NICARAGUA

PA071619 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Sep 80

["Finger on the Sore" commentary by Wilfredo Lopez Balladares]

[Excerpt] The sinister CIA, with unlimited power to kill and to carry out counterrevolutionary plans anywhere in the world, has prepared and printed a special map of Nicaragua with secret but evidently hostile objectives against the revolutionary process.

We are not saying this just to attack the CIA but, bearing in mind the reason the CIA was established and its sinister history, we infer that the publication of this map with its minute details is not exactly for innocent U.S. children to learn about Nicaragua's geography. It is a map for subversion, for the sabotage of bridges, factories and roads so that the imperialist agents can harm the country's economy and for military purposes such as landings, troop transporation and other interventionist actions.

This CIA map, which was obtained thanks to the information service of a friendly country like the GDR, clearly indicates the location of the Puerto Sandino-Managua oil pipeline, the Managua petroleum refineries and important industrial enterprises in Chinandega, Leon, Managua, Granada and Matagalpa.

Let not the bourgeois democrats now say in their radio stations and newspapers that we are slandering their allies, that we are seeing threats everywhere we look. Let them not call for a reconciliation between the hawks and the doves. The truth is that there are two converging tactics in imperialist strategy: the public and [word indistinct] tactic with diplomatic statements about friendship and nonintervention and the other secret and subversive tactic which includes a counterrevolutionary plan as like they had in Chile and other countries. The secret CIA map is the real face of imperialism. It is the ugly face of counterrevolutionary subversion.

SERGIO RAMIREZ STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF LITERACY

PA071647 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] During the second national literacy congress, government junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado made two important announcements. He announced that Father Fernando Cardenal has been admitted into the 19 July Sandinist Youth and that Francisco Lacayo has been appointed deputy minister for adult education. Here is Ramirez's statement to the congress:

[Begin recording--in progress] ...of teaching supplied with all the necessary books printed on the most inexpensive kind of paper; to urge the best students of these people's schools to (?obtain) a technical education and to promote this system. This is not an easy task. But if the world admires us because we have won the historic battle of the literacy campaign, it will continue to watch us to see how we resolve this challenge of not abandoning or frustrating the result we have obtained from the campaign. We have the challenge of not abandoning our brothers who are now literate, so they will become freer still through the people's education. Through the education of all the people we will show that this revolution is truly irreversible.

We will not be threatened with the past, a past in which the illiterates were used to make possible the [words indistinct] of those who had kept them illiterate. Now that they cannot prevent the people from being literate, they want to decide what the people should be taught to read, that is, to domesticate the people through their own scale of values and cultural models, which have always been imported. This is another battle that we will have to win. We cannot separate teaching and the people's education system, which our people through the revolution have chosen, from the context of political contradictions, from contradictions in interests that we will have to face in the future as part of an overall struggle. This is a conflict between an old system of privileges and the emergence of a new system, a new awareness, a new freedom. This new system has concepts and a framework of action which are our history of struggles and victories, and it has a vanguard which is the Sandinist National Liberation Front. [end recording]

FERNANDO CARDENAL TRANSFERED TO SANDINIST YOUTH

PA080027 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 31 Aug 80 p 7

[Text] Jesuit Fernando Cardenal, until a few days ago national coordinator of the literacy crusade, has been transferred to the 19 July Sandinist Youth under the orders of Carlos Alberto Carrion, responsible for organizing the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) Party.

During an assembly meeting, held in what was formerly the John XXIII Auditorium and now is the Neysi Rios Auditorium, at the Central American University, Cardenal announced the transfer to the departmental delegates of the crusade and Education Ministry officials.

Carrion, who was sitting at the chairmanship table, said that Cardenal is an accomplished FSLN militant and that it is an honor for revolutionary Nicaraguans to be in the vanguard.

Our reporter asked Father Cardenal how he could be involved in party politics if Pope John Paul II has banned priests from partisan activities. He replied that that is not true and that he was too busy to go into detail.

The 19 July Sandinist Youth is an FSLN Party group.

COFFEEGROWERS STATEMENTS TERMED 'REACTIONARY'

PA082304 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] A group of coffeegrowers, manipulated by UCAFENIC [presumably, the Union of Nicaraguan Coffeegrowers], met yesterday at the Margot Theater to outline their positions with regard to the present situation.

In order to have an idea of their reactionary beliefs, let us look at some of the things they said: They do not want to be called companeros, because everyone is equal. They do not want young students to help them cut coffee during their vacations. They do not want the Farmworkers Association (ATC) to work on their estates, they criticized CONARCA [coffeegrowing development program] for the way it has been handling the renovation of coffee plantations. They continously called for free enterprise and demanded higher price guarantees. They also criticized the bureaucracy of some ministries and banks.

In short, the coffeegrowers had nothing positive to say.

They naturally included a large number of intermediaries who have already lost their production capacity. There were also importers of production elements, such as the UNCAFENIC president, who will no longer be able to exploit the small producers through the use of high prices.

Some of the criticism was valid, such as the criticism of a lack of access to roads in the north. However, in summary, we could describe the position of the coffeegrowers as frankly reactionary. At this point in time, the coffeegrower, who is one of the main beneficiaries of the revolution, should be aware of his role.

It is also worthy to note that some months ago, the revenue office considered revising the minimum support prices for coffee producers.

UNION SAYS GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ABUSING AUTHORITY

PA092129 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Mercedes Gonzalez, leader of the National Union of Employees [UNE] in Managua, has said that this organization which is made up of the public employees is carrying out a campaign in all the government agencies to put a stop to the abuse of authority by many companeros who hold positions of responsibility.

She noted that there are officials in many ministries who are not acting with the revolutionary humility and fraternity that characterize the good Sandinists. She said that the fact that a companero was a good Sandinist in the struggle against the dictatorship does not give him the right to adopt an overbearing attitude or to abuse his authority. She said that if they acquire a true revolutionary spirit they will change their attitude, which is a result of the system of domination of the past.

BRIEFS

HUMAN RIGHTS CONFERENCE DELEGATION--The revolutionary government will be represented at a UN human rights meeting for the first time. The meeting will begin on 12 September in New York. The Nicaraguan delegates are Leon Serdocia and Ambassador to the United Nations Victor Tinoco. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Sep 80 PA]

CIA ACCUSED OF INVOLVEMENT IN DRUG TRAFFICKING

PA061255 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Sep 80

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] To the lengthy list of crimes, sabotage and many other criminal activities carried out by the U.S. CIA, we now have to add those that stem from its direct participation in the international trafficking of drugs.

According to a report published by the Canadian DAILY GAZETTE, the CIA was involved in the creation of a bank which was used to finance the heroin traffic and it was involved in a number of killings related to these illegal practices.

CIA participation in these activities was uncovered during an investigation of the death of Australian banker Frank Newman, whose bullet-riddled body was found on 27 January. The banker was president and cofounder of the (Newman-Hand) Bank, which has its home office in the Cayman Islands in the Caribbean. This bank has branches in several countries.

It has been verified that the stockholders list includes the names of several CIA agents and former agents, including Mike (Hand), cofounder of the bank, who before becoming a banker had performed several special services for the CIA during the years of the U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam.

It has been repeatedly charged that during those years, the CIA exerted great control over those areas of Southeast Asia where opium is cultivated. Everything seems to indicate that the (Newman-Hand) Bank was the organization that financed the heroin traffic.

Approximately 12 persons have died in matters involving the operations of this bank. Now we can include the death of the bank's president.

Meanwhile, nothing is known about Mike (Hand), who mysteriously disappeared without a trace after announcing the bankruptcy of the financial institution. The methods used by those trying to hide the true reasons for the bankruptcy of the (Newman-Hand) Bank and the series of killings that have taken place in connection with the activities of this entity are characteristic of the CIA.

The CIA uses bribes, blackmail, threats, lies, theft, murder and whatever is necessary to attain its goals.

The CIA has been using these methods for many years to cover up its activites in Asia, Africa and Latin America. It has used these methods to try to overthrow legitimate governments and to promote counterrevolution in the countries that have freed themselves from imperialism. It has used these methods in Guatemala in the 1950's and in Cuba, Vietnam and Afghanistan. It is using these methods now in Central America to try to drown the revolution in Nicaragua and prevent the victory of the people of El Salvador.

As the CIA and the Washington government see it, any method is fair as long as it achieves the objectives of imperialism and promotes the existence and strengthening of the multinational enterprises, thus yielding more exploitation and more earnings for the monopolies.

The death or disappearance of some CIA collaborators does not matter if it results in benefits for big U.S. consortia.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

TAIWAN PREMIER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT 8 SEP

FL091317 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] President Antonio Guzman has said that he is absolutely certain that the visit of the premier of Taiwan will fully benefit the Dominican Republic's [word indistinct] in that region. The prime minister, Sun Yun-hshan, arrived yesterday afternoon in the company of his wife, Yu Hui-hsuan, and an entourage comprising high-ranking government officials.

In his welcoming speech, President Guzman said that Taiwan has rendered services to the country which speak well of international cooperation. He said that Taiwan and the Dominican Republic are kindred nations that distinguish themselves by their love for freedom and because they fight against all obstacles [words indistinct].

The Taiwanese premier and his delegation are here at the official invitation of the Dominican Government. In his speech, President Guzman said that the Dominican Republic can learn a good deal from Taiwan in several fields, especially in the organization of its economic production and in agricultural self-sufficiency. [passage indistinct]

JAMAICA

VENEZUELAN ENVOY HAILS CASTRO AS GREAT LEADER

FL091535 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 5 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Cuban President Dr Fidel Castro is "the greatest leader today of the Third World" according to Venezuela's Ambassador to Jamaica Dr Abdelkader Marquez Garcia, who was speaking in Montego Bay on Tuesday.

According to a STAR report yesterday, the ambassador reaffirmed Venezuela's commitment to assist Caribbean developing countries.

Dr Marquez said that while Venezuela was not compelled to help its neighbours in the Caribbean, Venezuela considered it its duty to extend such assistance, "because our wealth is a gift of God."

The Venezuelan envoy said oil-rich Venezuela worried when oil prices increased, because of his country's concern for poorer nations.

ST VINCENT

PREMIER CATO HEADS DELEGATION TO UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FL092350 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Prime Minister Milton Cato of St Vincent is at the head of a three-man delegation from that island which left today to attend next week's 36th session of the United Nations General Assembly. The high power delegation also includes the country's external affairs minister, Hudon Tannis.

During the assembly, St Vincent will be formally admitted to the world body. The country's application for membership to the UN was processed early this year by the Security Council.